this fourth day of Angust, 1813

Abner Linthicum The owner may have her again proving property, paying chargey, applying to Abner Linthicum, ir near Cragg's Fer Patapsco.

## A CARD.

The Citizens of Annapolis arep pectfully informed that the subsent purposes opening a school in the ben ng belonging to the trustees of Tree School, on Monday the 40 September next, for the instruction vouth in English studies generally. attention, industry and persevent in his employment, will procure it the patronage of the citizens, he confident of success.

Aug. 31. 2 L. H. Van Wome.

Notice is hereby given.

That an election will be held inth everal election districts of Anne An del county, on the first Monday in tober next, for four delegates to me sent said county in the General Asse bly of Maryland. At the same th and places an election will be held a Sheriff for Anne-Arundel conty.

Solomon Groves, Sharif, A. A. County.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath chall from the orphans court of Arne-Am del county, in Maryland, letters dis on the personal estate of Joshuil Higgins, late of said county, decen Ail persons having claims sgains a estate, are requested to bring then legally authenticated, and those in a manner indebted to the estate, at quested to make immediate payment

Philip Hammond, em. Adm'r. W. L Aug. 31, 1815.

CHEAP GOODS. The subscriber being desiron settling up his business immediate

offers for sale the whole of his Stock of Goods, now remaining on hand, at reduce prices for cash. Those who may

disposed to purchase bargains willis it to their edvantage to give him a Joseph Event Annapolic Aug. 24 1815. 111

The Countissioners of the Int.
Anne-Arunde County, will be the second Honory in September for the purpose of paring appeals making transfers.

making transfers.

By order, Henry S. Harta of

The Subscribert
Will offer at Public Sale,
September next, a valuable fartaining 400 acres of land, land Anne-Arundel county, 4 miles Anne-Arundel county, 4 miles South River, 2 miles from Anne 25 from Baltimore, and 22 from Baltimore, and 22 from Baltimore, and 22 from Baltimore, and 22 from Baltimore, and the language of wooding mendow, and the language will kinds of grain. There is be ple orchards and a grain fruit. A further descrip to be unnecessary, as those is line purchase will be shown the language of the subscriber, living on the language to commence at 11 o'clock.

Price 50 Cents

ost

sale to commence at 11 o'clocki John Cours Just Published alesty, who received the prince, nephew, with cordiality and And for Sale, at this office,
PUBLIC LAWS fect kindness.

hostivred in the Champ-de-mars.

WARDAND (FAMINIE)

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1813.

No. 37.]

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED

MOL LXXIII.

JONAS GREEN, CITECH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum

FOREIGN.

New-York, September 7. by the brig Margaret, capt. Tul in 17 days from Guadaloupe, learn, that Bassaterre capitulaten the 10th of August, after an on in which about 300 were

led on both sides. By the schooner Maria, capt. woort, the editors of the Newort Gizatte have received from cr Correspondent, a file of ech papers to the 31st of July, they are barren of news.

heir correspondent, under date he first of August, observes. To morrow, a part of the Britroops are expected to be quared on the inhabitants of Havre-

The Duke of Orleans arrived at ris, on the 28th of July, in 50 ers from his seat near London. was received with every demontion of joy.

A Paris paper of July S1st, says, private letter from Turin, conms the news of the arrest of Lu-Buonaparte in that city. He lexited suspicion in the mysteri. manner and the superabundent ecaution with which he travelled tognito."

We karn, by the person employto convey provisions to the Narsses frigate, that she sailed from the Hook on Saturday, for Hali-

The ship Cicero, which went fore on the east bank, yesterday traing, went to pieces, and her 170 is all lost. She carried sevepieces of elegant, expensive iture, of Physe's make, for Pe-

This forenoon the French frigate rmoine, lying in the harbor, sted the write flag, in token of egiance to the Bourbons, and fida royal salute of 21 guns. Two onths ago she did the same for

conaparte. Latest from France .- Arrived at clock, the schr. Maria, Captain evoort, in 27 days from Havre-Grace. By this arrival we have ceived French papers to the 1st August, containing Paris dates

the 29th of July inclusive. ranslations from these papers will found below. Capt. Brevoort states, that just fore he sailed, he was informed a British Officer, that the

rench armies had recently manimed a hostile disposition; that a rigion of the Prussian army, conevent the inction of two divi-antiof the French; that an action used, in which the Prussian ips was simpst entirely destroyand that a requisition had been at Paris for 300 waggons to at Paris for 300 waggons to in off the wounded from the battle. The British officer that these facts were not

which to be published in the middle of the weight of the correctat the statement communicatby the British officer. At the whole of the French armies d already sent in their submission the authority of the King.

ranslated for the Commercial Ad-· vertiser.

PARIS, July 29. The Duke of Orleans arrived stevening at 10 o'clock. His seno highness, who landed at Bogie, came in 50 hours from his untry seat near London. He

It appears that the King has atady supplied the places of those ters who had accepted seats in apper chamber of Buonaparte. The Prussian troops this morning

The journals which have announced the arrival at Paris of the Prince of Eckmuhl, have been led into an error. He has not yet ar-

In consequence of new arrangments, his Highness Prince Maurice Lichtenstein, Lt. Gen. commanding the Austrian troops at Paris, has ordered that from this day, the officers and soldiers of the garrison of Paris, under his orders, shall not exact any provisions from the individuals at whose houses they are lodged. The officers are to maintain themselves at their own expense: the soldiers' will receive rations of provisions at the regular stores The inhabitants will only have to furnish, henceforth, lodgings to the Austrian troops.

The Declaration of England, which replaces us, in respect to that nation, in the state of peace in which we were before the 20th of March last, has inspired the greatest confidence in the generous intentions of the allied sovereigns. we hope that the noble effort of England to cause to cease the evils which she has already sought to render as light as possible, will be completely imitated on the continent; and that the measures ordained to regulate the charges of the war will be followed by measures to lessen them. The interest of the farmer and of the mechanic, are, without doubt, in the eyes of the powers allied to the King of France, as precious as those of the merchant. Every thing announces that this wish will be fulfilled in a few days. It is said that M. Carnot has retired to Switzerland.

The Prussian troops have quitted Orleans and the environs, for the purpose of advancing.

The 3d of August is the birth day of the king of Prussia. His Majesty will on that day enter his 46th year.

Gen. Clauzel, whose flight has been announced in many papers, and his arrest by others, was still at Bordeaux on the 25th inst.

The French army is concentrating in Berry and Auvergne. The head-quarters is at Bourgess. The roads of Burgundy are cov-

ered with the allied troops. It appears that in Auvergne there prevails great agitation of mind, that the country people are so badly disposed, so inclined to revolutionary troubles and disorders, that the old nobles and the rich take the precaution of retiring

to the cities. The corps of Gen. Excelmans is cantoned in the arrondisement of the Rion. He has a considerable

park of artillery. Announce, that much pillage has been committed in the city of Nismes, since the city he gendarmie and the troops of the line have been disarmed.

More than 20,000 white flags flying from the windows and other places in the city of Bordeaux. On the 24th at the theatre of that city, they made a bonfire of the

tri-coloured flag.

Cardinal Fesch and madame Letitia, (Buonaparte's mother,) were on the 23d at Boury, (Ain,) and

left it the next day.

Cardinal Maury has been imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo: he is accused of intrigues connected with late events.

Alencon, July 25. A party of 400 Prussian cavalry have entered here, and demanded forthwith the sum of 400,000

Soissons, July 27. For some days past the Russian videttes have advanced very near to this city. Our garrison is about 4000 men. The white flag is constantly flying on our public edifices. It appears that our commander is determined not to yield the place to the allies but in the last extre-

Nevers, July 24. Our city is occupied by the Austrians. We tare overwhelmed by requisitions of all kinds.

Toulous, July 24. This morning, all the military and civil officers of the marine, at this port have addressed a respectful submission to the king. The white flag has been hoisted and the English squadron which was in sight of this port, saluted the flag as soon as they saw it flying on the forts and batteries.

Toulouse, July 24. His R. Histhe Duke D'Angouleme, arrived yesterday in this city at 3 o'clock P. M. in the midst of the acclamation of an immense multitude, intoxicated with the happiness of possessing him again. The presence of the Prince so ardently beloved by this people, raised their enthusiasm to its height.

Paris, July 28. There is a report of the arrival of the empresses of Russia and Austria

The papers announce that peace was signed yesterday or the day before. We cannot yet confirm the pleasing news.

It has also been announced, that the Vendeans have joined the army of the Loire. This news is positively denied by a declaration of the Vendean chiefs, dated at Beaupresu, the 19th inst.

Marshal Brune, has it is said, retired to Todlon, where he awaits the orders of the king. The king has issued a decree on

the 21st inst. ordering the arrest & delivery to the councils of war, to be judged according to military law, of all general officers and other military commanders of departments and cities who have repressed or shall repress by violence or force of arms, the expressions of fidelity of the people towards his majesty.

From a London Paper of June 24. MYSTIFICATION.

One of the Journals published the following letter, which gives some new details as to the principal authors of the plot which has replunged France under the domination of Buonsparte, as well as with regard to the means employed

to procure its success.
"Three months had scarcely elapsed from the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France, when the jacohins began to manifest their discontent, and form conspiracies against the government. Carnot, Fouche, and Tribandeau, were the first who conceived the idea of overturning it. They usu ally met at the house of Tallien, who kept his room from the gout. Though these men had been employed by Buonaparre, they loved neither him nor his system; still less his former ministers and favorites, they did not wish his return. However, they could, at all events do nothing without the army, in which it was believed he had still a great many partizans; to ascertain this fact, some republican generals were sought out, and generals Fressinet and Excelmans were employed to sound the soldiery. The latter sighed only after the return of Buonaparte. This discovery induced them to relinquish the plan they had formed of making direct or indirect proposals to the Duke of Orleans, or of establishing a republican government. They then made overtures to the friends of Buonaparte. Thibaudeau was charged with this task, he began by reconciling Fouche to Roederer and Savary, who had quarrelled with the former. The friends of Euonaparte were then gradually admitted into the secret, and in September last the first communication of the plan was made to Buonaparte. A young man named Havel, who, under Buonaparte's government, had been an auditor in the council of State, and since the new revolution appointed a prefect in one of the departments was entrusted with this mission. He naturally found Buonaparte disposed to return. When his friends were informed of this, their joy was so great, that they gave a dinner of 150 covers at Very's a restaurateur in the pa-

lais Royal. "The next point they sat about was to procure money. Cambaceres, had seen four beautiful young men

Fouche and Savary, who are im mensely rich, immediately made considerable advances, which were placed in the hands of Carnot, who was appointed treasurer! The inclinations of the marshals were sounded. Massena, Soult, Suchet and Ney, not only, joined the con-spiracy, but even furnished considerable sums. Thibaudeau was sent abroad, and travelled through Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and the low countries. He had conferences with Gen. Bertrand at Naples and Florence. Murat was then in the secret. Lucien and Joseph Bonaparte had also furnished considerable sums-20 millions of francs were collected in Italy.

" In the month of December the dispositions of the soldiers were sounded throughout the whole extent of France. When they were ascertained the conspirators became more bold. What is very astonishing is, that the director general, M. D'Andre, often visited at Tallien's, and was very intimate with him. Thus he was, without suspecting it, in the very focus of the conspiracy, and often met some of the most hotheaded Buonapartists and Jacobins who were there met. They often jestingly said to M. D'Andre, " So, your King will not permit the emperor to come to France to visit his friends?" which the latter would reply-"Oh! he will come to France with or without permission, if he thinks it necessary to the recovery of his health." It was thus D'Andre was cheated and deceived. A short time before the return of Buonaparte, D'Andre asked of Tallien, whether it was true, as he had learned, that Bertrand was then in Paris. It was true that Bertrand had been there, but Tallien did not choose to tell him of it."

"It is difficult to say whether the Bourbons were or were not acquainted with what was passing during this period; but their great condescension towards the military latterly, proves, that they felt considerable alarm. Not long before, the Duke of Berri observed to an officer of the jacobin party.—
"Very well, at all events you can enjoy the wealth you have acquired, now we are at peace with all the world." "No, my lord," replied the jacobin, " we have made a halt in the mud." On another occa. sion, when the Duke at a review said to some old troops, " Well, "comrades are you regularly paid? "Yes," they replied in a careless tone. On which the Duke added, " the former government did not pay you at all, or at least was in arrears." " It is of little consequence to you." replied an old grenadier, " supposing we did give it credit for six months that was the only concern." The rest burst out a laughing. Before the return of Buonaparte, the king offered places to jacobins, but the bait did not

Onondaga, August 23. Died at the Onondaga Castle, on Sunday last, one of the chiefs of the Alleganies, well known through

this country as the Indian Prophet. Those who have been acquainted with the influence which this man's preaching has had upon the conduct of the six Nations, (the Oneidas excepted) cannot but lock upon his death as a severe dispensation of Divine Providence. We think that a short biographical sketch of this extraordinary man cannot be unacceptable to the public.

During the first fifty years of his life he was remarkable only for his stupidity and beastly drunkenness. About 13 years ago, while lighting his pipe, he suddenly fell back upon his bunk, upon which he was then sitting, and continued in a state of insensibility for six or eight hours; his family supposing him dead, had made preparations for laying him out, and while in the act of remov ing him from his bunk he revived. His first words were "don't be alarmed, I have seen Heaven; call the nation together that I may tell them what I have seen and heard." The nation having assembled at his house he informed them that he

who had been sent from Heaven by the Great Spirit, and who thus addressed him-GREAT SPIRIT is angry with you, and all red men, and unless you immediately refrain troin drunkenness, lying, stealing, &c. you shall never enter that beautiful place which we will now show. He stated that he was then you. conducted by these young men to the gate of Heaven, which was opened, but he was not allowed to enter; that it was more beautiful than any thing they could conceive of or he describe; and that the inhabitants appeared to be perfectly happy , that he was suffered to remain there three or four hours, and was then re-conducted by the same young men, who, on taking their leave, promised they would visit him yearly, and commanded him to inform all other Indians what he had seen and heard. He immediately visited the different tribes of Indians in the western part of the States, the Oneidas excepted. They all put the most implicit faith in what he told them, and reveted him as a Prophet. The consequence has been, that from a filthy, lazy, drunken, wretched set of beings, they have become a cleanly, industrious, sober and happy people. The Prophet has continued, as he says, to receive regular annual visits from these heavenly messengers, immediately after which, he in his turn, visited the different tribes. He was on one of these annual visits at the time of his decease.

It will be proper to observe, that he was called the peace Prophet, in contra-distinction to the brother of Tecumseh who was called the war Prophet.

Washington, Sept. 9. By the President of the United States of America A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has been received, that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, and especially within the state of Louisiana, are conspiring together, to begin & set on foot, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprize against the dominions of Spain, with which the U.S. are happily at peace; that for this purpose they are collecting arms, military stores, provisions, vessels and other means; are deceiving and seducing honest and well meaning cit zens to engage in their unlawful enterprizes; are organizing, of cering and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided: I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, warning and enjoining all faithful citizers who have been led, without due knowledge or consideration, to participate in the said unlawful enterprizes, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons, whitsoever, engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. And I hereby enjoin and require, all officers, civil and military of the U. S. or of any the states or territories, all judges, justices, and other officers of the peace, all military officers of the army or navy of the U. S. and officers of the militia, to be vigilant, each within his respective department, and according to his function, in searching out & bringing to punishment, all persons enprizes. in seizing and detaining, subject to the disposition of the law, all arms, military stores, vessels or other means providing for the same; and, in general, in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprise, by all the lawful means within their power; And I require all good and faithful citizens and others, within the U. S. to be aiding and assisting herein; and especially in the discovery, apprehension and bringing to justice, of all such offenders; in preventing the execution of their unlawful combinations or designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

In testimony whereof, I have cause ed the seal of the U. States of America to be affixed to these